The following photographs represent plates 41-50 from Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats (Cowardin, L.M., V. Carter, F.C. Golet, and E.T. LaRoe. 1979. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, FWS/OBS-79/31, 131 p.). They provide examples of the classification system. The appropriate NRI code has been added to each photograph.

Plate 41.　　Kind of system: Lacustrine　Vegetation: None, or Other　　　　Code 40
Dominance type: Water lily *(Nymphaia odorat*a). Subordinate plants in the Aquatic Bed include bladderworts *(Utricularia* spp.). Yellow-eyed grass *(Xyris smalliana*) grows on floating mats of peat along the shore (foreground). Water depth in this 0.8-ha (w-acre) bog lake exceeds 3m (10 ft). (Washington County, Rhode Island; July 1977; Photo by F.C. Golet)

Plate 42.   Kind of system: Lacustrine   Vegetation: None, or Other   Code 40
At the time of photography, the level of Yellowstone Lake was near its seasonal
low point. Due to snowmelt, the level of the lake rises to a peak in early July and
then slowly declines until the following spring. This entire beach is inundated
each summer. (Yellowstone National Park, Teton County, Wyoming; May 1985;
Photo by F.C. Golet)

Plate 43.   Kind of system: Lacustrine   Vegetation: None, or Other   Code 40
Water levels in the Great Lakes generally fluctuate little during a single year, but they may rise and fall considerably over a period of several years. The water level in Lake Michigan was at an all-time high when this photo was taken. As a result of long-term changes in lake levels and seiches produced by storms, lake waters inundate part or all of this beach on an irregular basis. (Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Porter County, Indiana; May 1985; Photo by F. C. Golet)
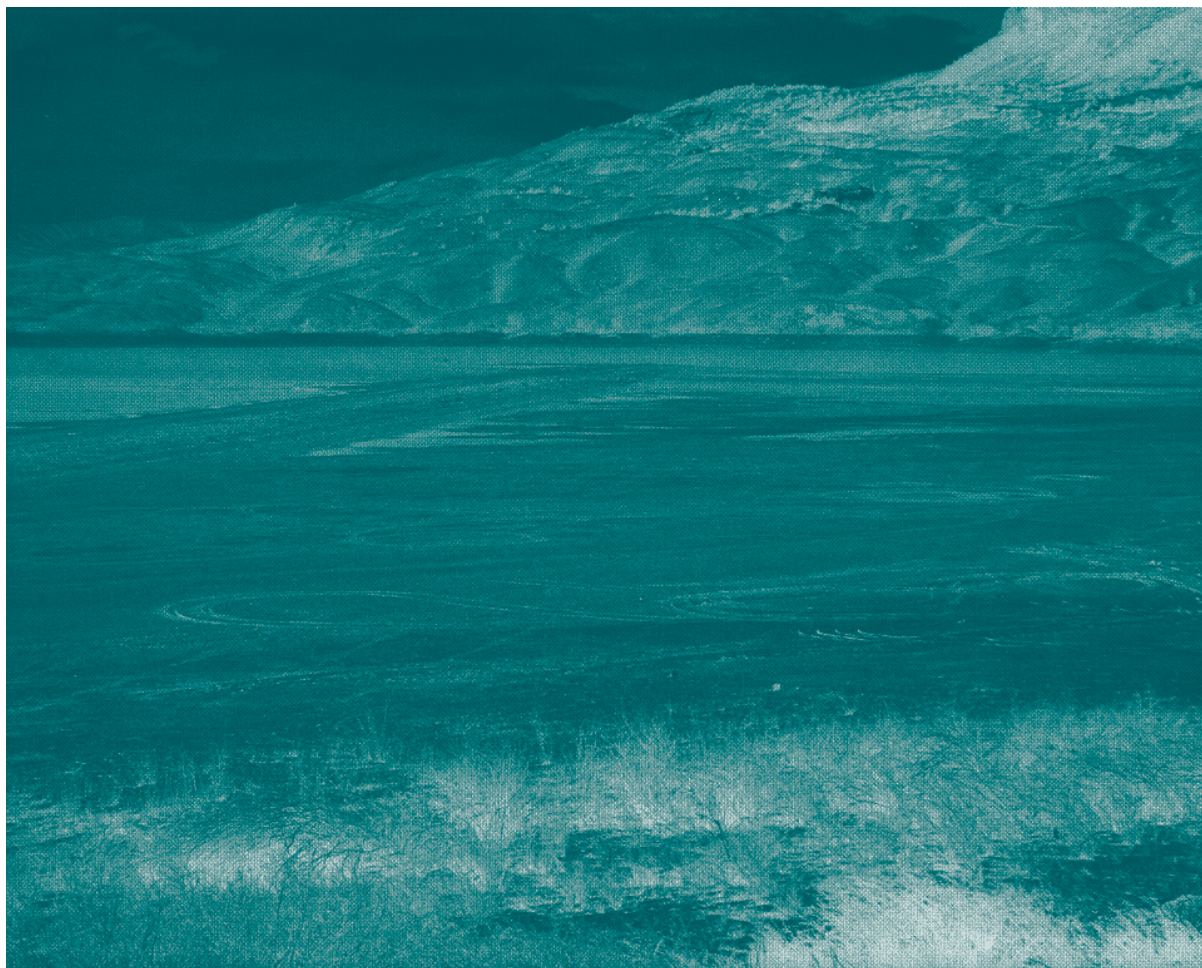
Plate 44.   Kind of system: Lacustrine   Vegetation: None, or Other   Code 40
        The flats exposed along the shore of this reservoir are temporarily flooded; the
        seasonally flooded zone is still inundated at the time of this spring photograph.
        (Park County, Wyoming; May 1985; Photo by F.C. Golet)

Plate 45.   Kind of system: Lacustrine   Vegetation: None, or Other   Code 40
(Salt Lake County, Utah; June 1973; Photo by V. Carter)

Plate 46.   Kind of system: Lacustrine   Vegetation: None, or Other   Code 40
Greasewood *(Sarcobatus vermiculatu*s), salt grass *(Distichlis spicat*a), and rushes *(Juncus* spp.) are scattered across the flats. Because annual precipitation averages only about 18 cm (7 in) here, these wetlands are heavily dependent upon snowpack in the surrounding mountains as a source of water. (Saguache County, Colorado; Photo by R.M. Hopper)
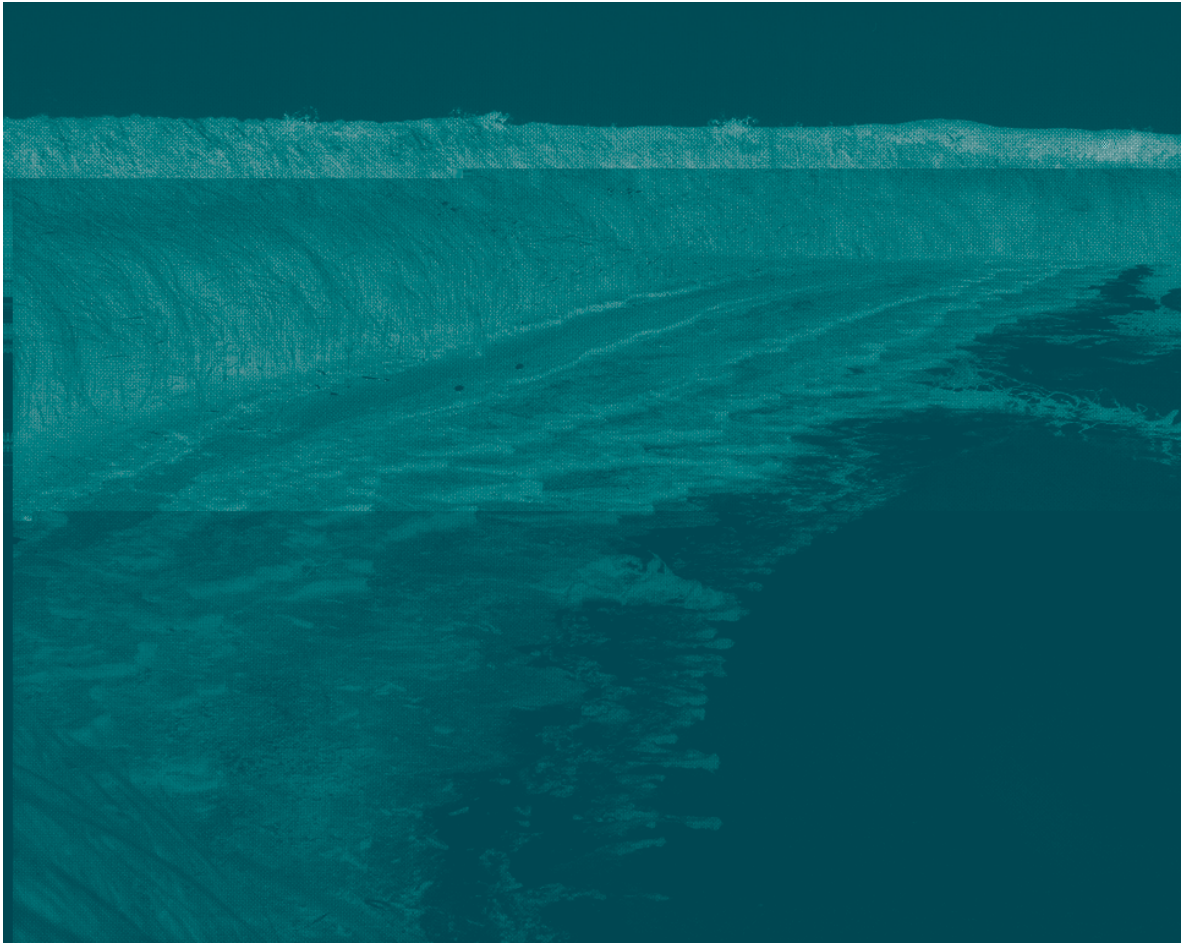
Plate 47.   Kind of system: Lacustrine   Vegetation: None, or Other   Code 40
This beach is only 15 m (50 ft) long and 2 m (6-7 ft) wide. Such organic shores
are common in certain areas of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, and many are
considerably larger than the one shown here. Evidence of the decline in lake
levels over the summer can be seen in the series of low ridges in the peat. Sur-
rounding vegetation includes sedge *(Carex lyngbyei*), bluejoint *(Calamagrostis
canadensis*), and willows *(Salix* spp.). (Talik River area, Yukon-Kuskokwim
Delta, Alaska; July 1985; Photo by F. C. Golet)

Plate 48.   Kind of system: Lacustrine   Vegetation: Emergent—non-persistent   Code 41
     Dominance type: American lotus *(Nelumbo lute*a). Subordinate plants are
     1975; Photo by V. •Carter) *(Lemna* spp.) and bald cypress *(Taxodium
     distichu*m). (Obion County, Tennessee; September 1975; Photo by V. Carter)

Plate 49.   Kind of system: Lacustrine   Vegetation: Emergent—non-persistent   Code 41
Dominance type: Bayonet rush *(Juncus militaris)*. Subordinate plants include
common threesquare *(Scirpus americanus)* and pickerelweed *(Pontederia
cordata)*. During the spring, emergent vegetation is not evident at this site, and
waves break on the gravel shore visible in the foreground. (Washington County,
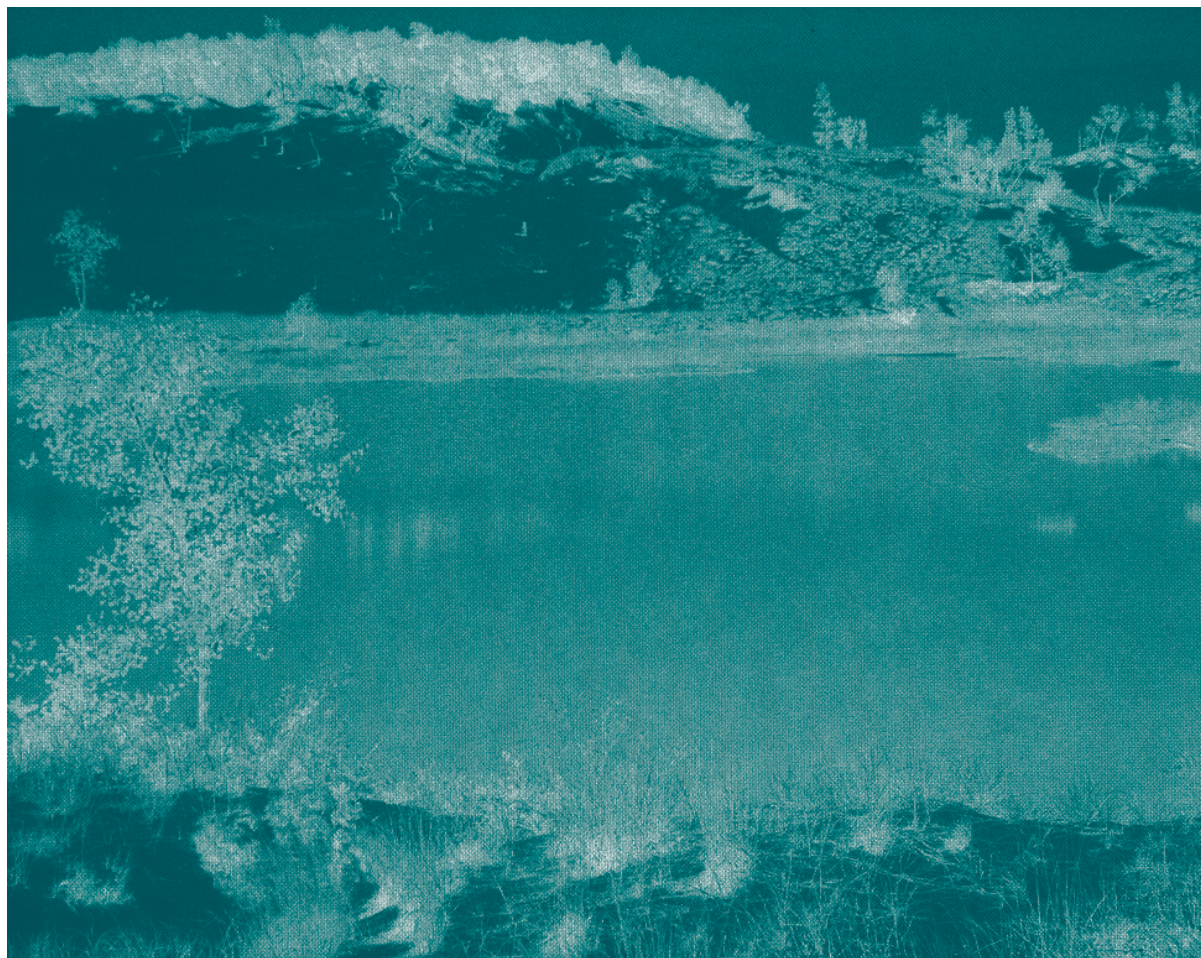Rhode Island; July 1977; Photo by F.C. Golet)

Plate 50.   Kind of system: Palustrine   Vegetation: None, or Other   Code 50
Rushes *(Juncus* spp.), spike rush *(Eleocharis* sp.), and smartweed *(Polygonum* sp.) grow in shallow water along the shore of this 0.4-ha (1-acre) pond which occupies a depression amidst sand dunes on the southern shore of Lake Michigan. (Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Porter County, Indiana; May 1985; Photo by F. C. Golet)